



Southern Nuclear Fuel Fact Sheet

About

Southern Nuclear operates a total of eight units for Alabama Power and Georgia Power.

The company recently achieved commercial operation on Vogtle Units 3 and 4, representing a historic milestone for the company and the nuclear industry.

With all four units now in operation, Plant Vogtle is the largest generator of clean energy in the nation, capable of powering two million homes and businesses.

77%
of Georgia's
carbon-free
electricity is
generated by
nuclear power.

Plant Hatch
Baxley, GA
~1,800 MW
Units: 2

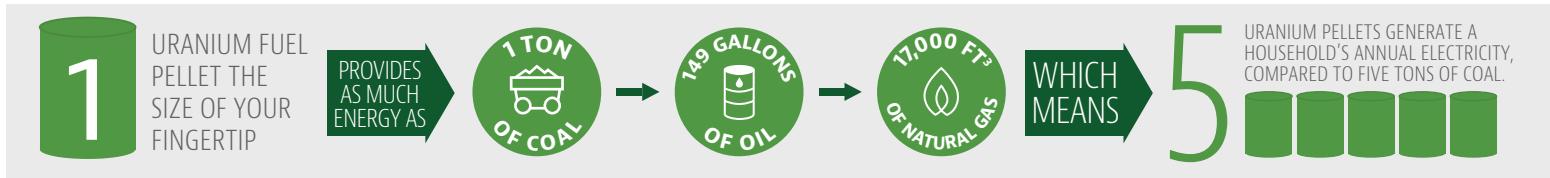
Plant Vogtle
Waynesboro, GA
~4,530 MW
Units: 4

80%
of Alabama's
carbon-free
electricity is
generated by
nuclear power.

Plant Farley
Columbia, AL
~1,800 MW
Units: 2

The Power of Nuclear Fuel

Nuclear plants are capable of running 24/7/365 because of the tremendous energy stored in each fuel pellet. Consider this:



Innovating for the Future

Southern Nuclear is nationally recognized and leads the industry in innovative technologies that strengthen grid reliability and support our communities and customers with carbon-free power around the clock.

Advanced Nuclear Fuel

In 2023, Southern Nuclear received historic approval from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to be the first U.S. commercial reactor authorized to use advanced fuel exceeding 5% enrichment of Uranium 235.

Significance

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Reliable | Higher enriched uranium lasts longer, which is expected to extend the length of time between refueling outages to between 1.5-2 years. |
| Affordable | Fewer fuel assemblies needed can reduce fuel costs, making nuclear more affordable. |
| Clean | The Department of Energy (DOE) estimates these advanced fuel costs could result in approximately 30% less fuel for the same energy output over the operating life of the existing light-water reactor commercial fleet. |

To learn more about how Southern Nuclear is innovating for the future, [click here](#).

Safe Storage

Southern Nuclear puts *Safety First* in every aspect of our work, including how we use and store our fuel. Every 18-24 months, we refuel our reactors and manage the used fuel, also referred to as "spent fuel," in spent fuel pools for about five years before it's transferred to our dry storage systems, which are steel cylinders providing leak-tight confinement. Each dry storage system is surrounded by steel and concrete designed for resilient and safe storage. We remain committed to training our employees and being compliant with state and federal guidelines and rigorous NRC oversight for safely transporting and storing our spent fuel.



All data sourced from the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI).